UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2772
(INT/78/020)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF BANGLADESH, BENIN, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CAPE VERDE, CHAD, ETHIOPIA, HAITI, INDIA, INDONESIA, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, LESOTHO, MADAGASCAR, MALI, NEPAL, NIGER, PHILIPPINES, RWANDA, SIERRA LEONE, SOMALIA, THAILAND, TUNISIA, UPPER VOLTA AND THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Planning, Organization, Implementation and Support for Special Public Works Programmes in Burundi, Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania (INT/78/020)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	April 1979
Starting date of project activities:	January 1979[1/]
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Government implementing agencies:	Ministries of Planning, Labour, Public Works, and Rural Development
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$3 077 155 (UNDP financed: $1 937 655; OPEC Special Fund cost sharing: $1 139 500)
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF); Special Measures Funds for Least Developed Countries

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I. Background

1. Judiciously selected labour-intensive public works projects can help to stem rising seasonal unemployment and underemployment common in many least developed countries and provide infrastructure for increasing food production, amenities, feeder

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1/ Project activities had begun prior to the present approval of a reduction in the OPEC Special Fund cost-sharing contribution and a corresponding increase in the UNDP contribution from Special Measures Funds for Least Developed Countries.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost-sharing).

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roads, storage and marketing facilities, and health centres. Experience has shown, however, that the organization and operational efficiency of such projects must be improved in order to realize their many benefits for development.

2. It was in this context that the UNDP/ILO project, Planning and Administration of Special Public Works Programmes (INT/74/022), 2/ was carried out during 1975-1978. This project has helped participating Governments to identify possible public works schemes and train their officials in the planning and management of such schemes. Special labour-intensive public works programmes have now been prepared in 12 countries, the future expansion of which will be developed under the present project, with the likelihood that other countries will be ready to launch similar programmes in the years to come.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) develop, in interested countries and through appropriate training, a sufficient number of qualified economists, administrators and engineering personnel to plan, organize, implement, monitor and evaluate significant labour-intensive public works programmes properly integrated with national development planning; (b) help interested Governments to organize such programmes by providing advisory services; (c) assess those factors affecting the productivity and real costs of labour-intensive public works programmes and disseminate results of this assessment; (d) prepare relevant training materials; and (e) facilitate the co-ordination of technical and financial support to those programmes, both at the country and interregional level.

4. Among the programmes prepared through activities under the first phase project (INT/74/022) are two large-scale, labour-intensive public works programmes starting in 1978 to be carried out in collaboration with the Governments of Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania. A pilot programme will be launched in Burundi in 1979.

5. Since many least developed countries do not have adequate funds for the implementation of labour-intensive public works programmes, fund-raising for the mobilization of additional external resources for specific public works projects will remain an important objective of the project.

III. Inputs

6. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, to participating Governments of least developed countries interested in developing labour-intensive public works programmes, assistance in the planning and management of such schemes, with particular reference to: the design of labour-intensive works projects; an estimation of the available labour surplus; the selection of projects; the co-ordination with other development programmes and the integration of the planning of public works programmes into economic planning; the definition of suitable administrative and institutional structures including arrangements for popular participation in the planning and execution of schemes; the possibilities for internal financing; socio-economic evaluation; and an assessment of productivity on worksites and human aspects and conditions of work, including workers' remuneration.

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2/ DP/PROJECTS/1431.

7. The OPEC Special Fund will finance the direct and indirect foreign exchange costs of imported goods required for Burundi, Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania.

8. The following additional support will also be provided:

(a) In Burundi: The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Equipment has proposed the following programme for Muramvya Province: anti-erosion works, afforestation, marshland improvement, water supply and rural housing. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development is responsible for the programme, among others. An interministerial body will be set up in which the national team who prepared the country report under the project INT/74/022 will participate, in co-operation with an ILO/Danish International Development Agency project.

(b) In Nepal: Five United Nations volunteers and a civil engineering adviser for two years, and five training workshops, (four for collaborating with the Soil and Water Conservation Department and one for an overseers training programme at the district level under the Local Development Department), and project equipment. Additional Government departments involved in implementation of the project include the Department of Irrigation, Hydrology and Meteorology, the Department of Roads, and the Lumbini Development Project Committee. They are all responsible to the National Planning Commission. The district and village panchyats will also be involved. To overcome shortages of middle-level technical and supervisory staff, the Government has set up the following: (a) a "Development Pioneer Corps" of ex-army engineers; (b) compulsory field service by university students under the National Service Schemes; and (c) "labour supply centres" established by the Ministry of Labour for imparting construction skills to workers and then deploying them as required.

(c) In the United Republic of Tanzania: Eight United Nations volunteers for two years, and project equipment, for a rural water supply scheme and a road construction project. The Government will provide the necessary staff, the skilled and unskilled labour, and equipment not otherwise supplied. The programme, which comprises 25 projects in the fields of small-scale irrigation, feeder-road construction, tsetse fly eradication, soil conservation, afforestation, rural water supply and rural housing, will be managed by the Government Co-ordination Committee, and will be integrated with the regional development plans. The Prime Minister's office will be in charge of the over-all co-ordination.

9. The technical advisers in the two UNDP/ILO and ILO/DANIDA projects in Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as the technical adviser in the labour-intensive works programme in Nepal, will regularly report on delivery and deployment of UNDP and OPEC Special Fund equipment and material inputs in the respective countries.

IV. Financial data

10. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	1 290 810
Training	257 175
Equipment	1 505 170
Miscellaneous	24 000
	3 077 155

Financed by:

UNDP:	IPF	914 650
	SMF/LDCs	1 023 005
OPEC Special Fund cost sharing:		1 139 500

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distributed on request
DP/PROJECTS/2773
(INT/78/010)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF BANGLADESH, EGYPT, INDIA, NEPAL, SUDAN AND UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Development of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes
(INT/78/010)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	October 1978
Starting date of project activities:	October 1978
Planned completion date:	March 1980
To be executed by:	World Health Organization (WHO)
Government implementing agencies:	Designated National Groups
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$560 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The United Nations Water Conference, held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, in March 1977, adopted the goal of providing, through international co-operation, adequate and safe water supplies and sanitation for all people by 1990, under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981 - 1990).

2. In support of the Decade, a seven-Agency Steering Committee (the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and UNDP) has been established as an outgrowth of the recommendation for a joint collaborative mechanism for on-going work in the

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development of water supply and sanitation contained in the Report of the Second Session of the Task Force established under the WHO-executed project, "Rural Potable Water Supply and Sanitation" (GLO/74/001,[1] which was assisted by UNDP from 1974 through 1977.

3. The project is intended to carry forward and link, with emphasis at the country level, collaborative efforts among Agencies to promote the goals of the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objective of the project is to provide assistance to the participating countries in developing sound national plans for community drinking water supply and sanitation development. Such national plans are envisaged as a means of facilitating the flow of additional resources to the developing countries and in spurring increased national commitment to the Decade. The project will also provide for the upgrading, through training, of national officials engaged in the planning and management of drinking water supply and sanitation schemes.

5. Activities will be closely linked with the Labour-Intensive Public Works Programmes (INT/78/020), executed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO),[2] the WHO/World Bank Co-operative Programme; and the WHO Sixth General Programme of Work covering the period 1978-1981. The assistance provided will supplement funds that WHO is receiving from bilateral sources for similar work in other countries. The project will also complement the World Bank executed, UNDP-assisted global project on Low-Cost Water and Sanitation Techniques, Development of Demonstration Projects (GLO/78/006), preparatory assistance for which was approved at the 25th session of the Governing Council, a first phase project at the January 1979 meetings,[3] and supplementary assistance at the 26th session.[4] Close liaison will be maintained with UNICEF, whose experience is wide in the application of appropriate technology in rural drinking water programmes.

6. The UNDP Resident Representatives in the participating countries will be called upon to exercise their role as the focal point in co-ordinating project activities with other development efforts in the country, both government-run and international/bilateral, and in identifying appropriate subregional, regional and interregional projects for the Water Decade, as called for by Resolution VIII of the Water Conference on "Institutional Arrangements for International Co-operation in the Water Sector".

III. Inputs

7. Under the assistance now approved, UNDP will provide, for the preparation of the national plans, consultant services in sanitary engineering, hydrology, social science, economics, financial analysis, systems analysis, statistics, management training and health education, as well as official travel for advisers and Executing Agency staff. The project, to be executed by WHO, will supplement local expertise and resources available through WHO field staff.

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1/ DP/PROJECTS/346.
2/ DP/PROJECTS/2772.
3/ DP/PROJECTS/R.11/Add.4.
4/ DP/PROJECTS/R.12/Add.5.

8. Participating Governments have been requested to establish a National Group comprising representatives of Government departments and agencies responsible for development of the sector to serve as the co-operating body for the project; as well as administrative and support personnel; equipment; premises; and local operating costs.

9. The National Groups, with assistance from advisers to be provided under the project, will prepare short- and long-term plans, programmes and projects; compile and update data; and undertake studies, according to individual country requirements, on such subjects as: availability of water resources; setting design criteria and standards; development and recommendations for use of simple technology; levels of service and demand projections; operation and maintenance of systems; tariff policies; the availability of external and domestic financial resources; institutional aspects; health education, social and cultural aspects and user acceptance and behaviour; manpower needs; and establishment of planning objectives, goals and targets. The National Groups will develop and establish an adequate institutional structure for sound and efficient sector organization, including the operation, management and financing of drinking water supply and sanitation systems. Training is also envisaged for national officials through short courses, seminars, and workshops, in project preparation and evaluation, operation and maintenance of water supply and wastewater systems; social,economic and financial analysis of projects, use of simple design methods and technology (village water and excreta disposal systems); construction of systems (pipe laying); and water quality control (disinfection).

IV. Financial data

10. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	555 000
Miscellaneous	5 000
	560 000

11. Each Government's contribution will amount to $135,000 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2774
(ETH/78/027)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

Rural Radio-Call Services
(ETH/78/027)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	November 1978
Starting date of project activities:	November 1978
Planned completion date:	August 1980
To be executed by:	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Government implementing agency:	Ethiopian Telecommunications Service, Ministry of Transport and Communications
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$494 500
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Ethiopia covers an area of 1.22 million square kilometres and has a population close to 30 million. Ninety per cent of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. The country has very rugged terrain and because of the great distances involved, development activities are hampered by poor communications, particularly within rural areas. This has been a particular problem when the Government has had to undertake massive relief and rehabilitation operations involving millions of people affected by recurrent droughts and recent wars. Improved telecommunications is considered by the Government as an essential input to the Government's development effort which aims at improving the living standards of the rural masses.

2. The Agency responsible for improving telecommunications is the Ethiopian Telecommunications Service, whose head office is located in Addis Ababa. It is a Government

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body with administrative and financial autonomy and the General Manager is responsible to a Board of Directors which determines policy matters. This Board is under the over-all control of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The objectives of this project are to: (a) provide access to telecommunication services to 10 per cent of the rural community via 50 field stations, linked up with five base stations; (b) rationalize the utilization of the presently congested high frequency radio spectrum by establishing an integrated national radio-telephone service; and (c) provide practical experience in the development of rural telecommunication services using modern high-frequency radio techniques such as solid state equipment and solar cell technology.

4. Project activities will involve the installation of the equipment and the establishment of the radio system as well as the training of counterpart staff.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP is providing the Government the means to establish the basis of a rural radio network which will consist of five base stations, one in Addis Ababa and others in Asmara, Dessie, Harrar and Shashamene. In addition to four base stations, UNDP will also provide radio equipment with power supply for 40 field fixed stations and one maintenance centre for the base and field stations equipped with spare parts and maintenance equipment. To assist in the installation of this network, UNDP will provide for the services of one expert in rural radio-call communications for 12 months, and two fellowships for the staff of the Ethiopian Telecommunications Service to enable them to be trained in the planning, operation and maintenance of rural telecommunication services through visits to similar projects elsewhere.

6. A notable feature of the project is that the field stations will be powered by solar-charged batteries and the equipment will use solid state circuitry. The solar batteries obviate the need for generating units which require a constant resupply of fuel. The solid state circuitry is modular in nature, simplifying maintenance as any defective section can be removed and replaced without requiring skilled technicians.

7. The Government contribution to the project covers staff for setting up and operating the base stations and suitable sites and buildings for the equipment as well as all equipment, installation material, labour and transport, except for that specifically provided by UNDP.

IV. Financial data

8. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	53 600
Training	8 400
Equipment	425 000
Miscellaneous	7 500
	494 500

9. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $527,000 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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UDP/PROJECTS/2775
(ETH/78/005)
1 February 1980
ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

Application of Nuclear Techniques (Phase II) (ETH/78/005)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	February 1979
Starting date of project activities:	August 1978 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	June 1981
To be executed by:	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
Government implementing agency:	Institute of Pathobiology (Commission for Higher Education)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$353 600
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Ethiopia possesses about 40 million sheep and goats. Because of diseases, however, the full economic potential of these animals is not realized. One of the most widespread parasitic diseases in sheep is D. filaria lung worm. Existing treatment is costly and usually beyond the range of the average farmer.

2. Bovine trypanosomiasis is a major cause of cattle mortality limiting the development of the livestock industry. Leishmaniasis and other parasitic diseases are endemic in various parts of Ethiopia. These diseases seriously hinder Government efforts to obtain full benefits from its resources of cattle, sheep and goats.

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3. Under the IAEA regular programme, assistance was provided to the Government through the Institute of Pathobiology and in collaboration with the Veterinary Department for the development at the laboratory level of an irradiated vaccine against D. filaria. Experiments in immunological control have so far provided positive results. Research work is also under way on the use of radio-isotopes in experimentally infected and treated cattle.

4. Assistance is urgently needed for technical and economic evaluation of lung-worm disease with a view to widespread application of the developed vaccine in the sheep-breeding provinces. This is additional to development and application of radio-isotope techniques in research work for the control of trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis and other parasitic diseases.

5. Preparatory assistance was provided to enable three consultants to review the work undertaken under the IAEA Regular Programme, recommend future course of action and formulate a project document for UNDP assistance. In addition, an adviser was provided for six man-months.

II. Objectives and activities

6. The objective of the project is to assist the Institute of Pathobiology in its effort at parasitic control using nuclear techniques. It will further develop the antiparasitic radiation vaccine against lung-worm disease for widespread application as well as complete a programme in health physics for radiation control and protection.

III. Inputs

7. UNDP assistance consists of three advisers in animal science, parasitology and immunology; short-term fellowships for training national staff in these fields; and equipment for field operations and research, including one vehicle.

8. The Government will make available the facilities of the Institute of Pathobiology including the necessary technical and administrative staff. In addition, the project will have access to the sheep-breeding stations in the country for conducting experiments and demonstrations.

IV. Financial data

9. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Personnel	36 700	195 700	232 400
Training	7 300	35 900	43 200
Equipment	-	107 000	107 000
Miscellaneous	1 000	15 000	16 000
	45 000	353 600	398 600

10. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of the inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $348,000 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2776
(ETH/78/003)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

Assistance to Land-Use Planning
(ETH/78/003)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	March 1979
Starting date of project activities:	March 1979
Planned completion date:	November 1981
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement (MOAS)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$2 048 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Ethiopia is a predominantly agricultural country with scarce identified mineral resources. Land is therefore the only major, dependable resource not only for the sustenance of the population, but also for the country's long-term development. Not much of the available land in the country is currently productive, due to a combination of factors. These range from widespread degradation through erosion and deforestation to overgrazing, inadequate communications and poor land-use practices.

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2. In an effort to promote more effective and productive use of the nation's land resources the Government introduced, in 1975, a series of radical land-reform measures. With broad social and economic objectives, these measures led to the removal of age-old land-tenure constraints to economic development through the introduction of a more egalitarian land-tenure system.

II. Objectives and activities

3. In order to provide the institutional structure capable of ensuring implementation of the appropriate land-use directives envisaged by the land-reform legislation, a Land Use Planning and Distribution Department was created in 1977 within the Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement. The development objective of the project will thus be to strengthen and assist this Department to develop national capacities in land-use studies, land-use planning and land administration to serve the immediate and future needs of an over-all programme for the optimal use of Ethiopia's land resources. This is expected to be achieved through conservation and effective use of soil, water resources and vegetation to ensure permanent agricultural productivity, and provision of an effective base for an over-all rural development programme.

4. In the short term, the project's immediate objectives are to: (a) develop national capabilities for land-use planning, inventory and evaluation of the country's land resources; (b) assist in the preparation of a master plan for land use for the whole of Ethiopia, and in the establishment of guidelines for the improved use of land resources for each region; (c) develop appropriate methodology for land-use studies and land use planning at the regional, subregional and village levels; (d) establish a national cadaster of land resources to centralize all available pertinent data; (e) recommend appropriate farm management systems and production structures for the different types and levels of land use required; and (f) train suitably qualified nationals in land-use planning and related techniques and procedures.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide for the services of a team of seven experts, made up of a chief technical adviser and specialists in agro-ecology, land resources and agricultural economics. These will be supplemented by eighteen man-months of short-term consultancy services, and by two United Nations volunteers. A sub-contract is envisaged to cover various aspects of cartographic work. The training activities to be financed under the UNDP contribution will cover seven fellowships in land evaluation, land-use planning, aerial photography, soil chemistry and soil testing; there will also be study tours and in-service training. The UNDP budget also provides for equipment and miscellaneous costs.

6. The Government will provide the national staff, buildings ancillary facilities, as well as the services relating thereto.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Personnel	234	1 337 300
Subcontract		137 000
Training		115 000
Equipment		382 000
Miscellaneous		77 000
		2 048 300

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $US1 375 200 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2777 ✓
(ETH/78/007)
14 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

Geothermal Power Development
(Phase II) (ETH/78/007)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	March 1979
Starting date of project activities :	October 1978
Planned completion date :	December 1981
To be executed by :	United Nations
Government implementing agency :	Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Water Resources
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	$1 599 600
Source of UNDP financing :	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Present projections for electrical power consumption in Ethiopia indicate that additional generating capacity will be required as from 1986. UNDP's assistance toward the development of an economically exploitable reservoir of geothermal steam in the Lakes District area since 1969 1/ has led to the last phase, in which power derived from this source is expected to add to national energy output in the mid-1980's, just when the growth in domestic demand will justify it.

II. Objectives and activities

2. During the Phase II project, the drilling of the first successful exploratory well is expected to lead to the drilling of evaluation wells, which will in turn be followed by production wells. Success at this stage would then prepare the ground for tests to determine the capacity and optimum operating conditions for the reservoir.

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1/ DP/PROJECTS/93 (ETH/72/002).

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3. The development objective of the project will be to develop and harness proven geothermal resources with a view to increasing electrical power production in the country as a whole.

4. Its immediate objectives are to: (a) establish, through test drilling, the existence of sufficient geothermal steam resources to fuel an economically viable power plant in the Lakes District area; (b) make recommendations dealing with technical, economic, financial, organizational, and other aspects relevant to the feasibility study of the generating plant; and (c) help to train national personnel in related aspects of geothermal resources exploration and plant operation and thereby develop the national capacity to continue this type of work elsewhere in Ethiopia.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide for a personnel component consisting of a chief technical advisor, a drilling superintendent, a well-site geologist, and short-term consultants: fellowships aimed at training Ethiopian nationals in various aspects of geothermal resources exploration, development and management; equipment; and miscellaneous project costs.

6. The Government will on its part provide for the services of various personnel - technical, administrative and support - as well as for contracts in respect of drilling equipment, transport, construction of access roads, water supply, etc. It will also provide for various types of expendable equipment and supplies including fuel, drilling fluid, cement, etc.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Present approval
	$
Experts	495 300
Training	63 700
Equipment	1 002 600
Miscellaneous	38 000
	1 599 600

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $7,525,919.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2778
(ETH/77/014)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

Coffee and Tea Development Planning
(Supplementary Assistance) (ETH/77/014)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	June 1979
Starting date of project activities:	January 1978 (including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	September 1981
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Coffee and Tea Development and Marketing Authority (CTDMA) (Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$407 800
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Arabica coffee is native of Ethiopia. It is the single most important cash crop in the Ethiopian economy accounting for approximately 70 per cent of total exports over the last few years and providing employment to countless numbers. The annual production of coffee under normal conditions is estimated at between 200,000 - 250,000 tons, 75,000 tons of which are exported. During recent years, however, coffee production has declined by some 20 per cent due to the Coffee Berry Disease (CBD) and the after effects of drought, etc. A coffee survey was undertaken with assistance from FAO between 1972-1977.

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2. Ethiopia's consumption of tea almost exclusively met by imports, is about 1,000 tons per year and increasing at a rate of nearly 4 per cent annually. Tea can be successfully grown, however, only in several parts of the central high plateau where climatic conditions, rainfall and soil types are favourable. A tea plantation and factory have been set up at Gumaro, and plans are well advanced for others to be constructed at Wush Wush. Currently, the area under tea hardly exceeds 80 hectares.

3. Although a great deal of basic knowledge on the production and marketing of coffee has been attained, it is clear that the planning unit of the Coffee and Tea Development and Marketing Authority responsible for coffee and tea production needs to be further strengthened to undertake in-depth analysis and preparation of development plans, investment project, etc. Data collection must also be expanded and farm management studies intensified.

4. It was in the context of the needs mentioned above that UNDP, in August 1977, approved modest assistance in the form of direct support to the CTDMA for two years, with the current project becoming operational in January 1978. In the light of experience, however, this assistance has not proved adequate mainly because the Executing Agency was unable to recruit the large number of experts necessary for its successful implementation. The present supplementary assistance makes good this deficiency.

II. Objectives and activities

5. The long-term objective of the project has been widened to cover the establishment of a planning unit. The immediate objectives have been revised accordingly and include: (a) the formulation of short-, medium- and long-term plans for coffee and tea development: (b) the monitoring of coffee development projects as well as the implementation of surveys and the collection, compilation and publication of coffee and tea statistics: and (c) the updating of marketing and other studies with regard to ascertaining costs of production and price structure.

III. Inputs

6. Under the assistance now approved UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of a senior planning adviser (team leader), an agricultural statistician and an agricultural economist (planning). Provision is also made for 16 man-months of consultancy services in the fields of farm management, tea development and crop protection.

7. UNDP will also finance two fellowships, each of 12 months duration, in statistics and agricultural marketing. In addition, 24 man-months of fellowship training will be provided for short courses of study in economy planning, tea cultivation, tea manufacture, and crop protection.

8. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved, the Government of Ethiopia has designated a Director of the Project and is recruiting suitably qualified national staff to provide the necessary support. The Government will also provide supporting facilities as required for the successful implementation of the project.

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IV. Financial data

9. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Personnel	106 700	367 500	474 200
Training	34 800	38 200	73 000
Miscellaneous	6 000	2 100	8 100
	147 500	407 800	555 300

10. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $484.085 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2779
(KEN/77/002)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

Project title and number:	Crop Protection against Bird Damage (KEN/77/002)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Agriculture
Date of approval:	May 1978
Estimated starting date for project operations:	July 1978
Duration:	Three years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$10 400 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$335 400
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Government of Kenya has been actively engaged in crop protection against bird damage for more than twenty years. However, the magnitude of the problem has been increasing proportionately to the agricultural development of Kenya to the extent that the Quelea Control Unit is now unable to cope adequately with the limited resources at its disposal.

2. The Government considers that it is time to assess the function of the Quelea Control Unit in order to identify constraints and make improvements accordingly.

II. The project

3. The development objective of the project is to reduce bird damage to crops, in particular to such drought-resistant crops as sorghum and millet which are predominantly grown in the medium and low potential areas now the scene of considerable development efforts.

4. The immediate objectives of the project include the introduction of the new crop protection strategies; the development of a national scouting system; and an assessment of the extent of the bird pest problem in the country and the principal pest agencies involved. Anticipated outputs include a report on quantitative and qualitative aspects of the bird pest problem in cereal crops; trained bird control cadre; recommendations on a suitable infrastructure for monitoring and control of the bird pest problem. Project activities will include survey work, collection of pest species to determine the ecological limits within which the different pest species breed. In-service training will be undertaken.

5. UNDP will provide for the services of one expert in ornithology, for train, equipment and miscellaneous costs. The Government will provide the necessary national staff, administrative support personnel, equipment and miscellaneous operating costs.

6. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
International staff	36	202 900
Training		33 000
Equipment		64 500
Miscellaneous		35 000
		335 400

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2780
(GHA/78/003)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

Operational Assistance to the State Gold Mining Corporation (GHA/78/003)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	January 1979
Starting date of project activities:	May 1979
Planned completion date:	April 1982
To be executed by:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	State Gold Mining Corporation
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$609 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicated Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Gold mining makes a large contribution to the economy of Ghana and the State Gold Mining Corporation has become a profitable concern as a result of the current high price of gold. It is considered by many mining experts that since there is no indication of a recession of gold prices, profitable operations are likely to continue if obsolete equipment can be replaced and there is a raising of the level of engineering and maintenance standards.

2. The mining industry was formerly privately owned, largely by overseas corporations. Labour and economic problems, however, resulted in the mine owners threatening closure and in the Ghana Government negotiating the purchase of all mines in Ghana in 1961 to form the State Gold Mining Corporation. A decision was taken in 1964 to place the management of gold mines under the State Gold Mining Corporation once established. Since that time the numbers of expatriate managerial and technical staff have declined drastically and the output from underground gold mines has fallen from about 800,000 tons

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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milled per year to about 640,000 tons , the current labour force being about 10,000 including about 500 senior staff. The active mining companies now owned by the State Gold Mining Corporation have been renamed, Tarkwa Goldfields Limited, Prestea Goldfields Ltd., Dunkwa Goldfields Ltd., and Konongo Goldfields Limited.

3. One of the major reasons for the drastic fall in gold production has been the rapidly deteriorating mining equipment due to lack of spare parts and qualified Ghanian mining engineers. At Dunkwa Goldfields Limited, which is engaged in a dredging operation to recover alluvial gold deposits, production was only recently re-started with the commissioning of a new dredge. Three additional dredges are in various states of construction. At present, however, no qualified Ghanian dredgemasters are available.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The main objective of the present project is to ensure that gold production will be maintained and improved through the provision of qualified technical personnel to oversee the maintenance and operation of mining equipment. Additionally, the project will endeavour to ensure optimal utilization of the new dredges through the provision of two qualified and experienced dredgemasters.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide 4 experts (mechanical and electrical engineering and two dredgemasters). The Government of Ghana will provide salaried positions for the OPAS experts, counterpart staff and support services.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Experts (OPAS)	605 000
Miscellaneous	4 000
	609 000

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $128,300 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2781
(GHA/74/018)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

Institute of Mining and Mineral Engineering, University of Science and Technology (GHA/74/018)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	April 1979
Starting date of project activities:	January 1978 (including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in association with the United Nations
Government implementing agency:	University of Science and Technology
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$837 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The School of Mines at Tarkwa began as an institute for the instruction and training of mine employees and was first proposed in 1949. The Government and the mining companies later co-operated in the building of the Tarkwa Technical Institute and classes commenced in November 1952.

2. In January 1960 a Diploma Course in Mining Engineering was introduced and the name of the Institute was changed to Tarkwa School of Mines in June 1961, so as to stress its relationship with the mining industry. Additional courses were added in 1963, 1972 and 1975.

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3. The need for more advanced mining training and educational facilities in Ghana led to a request from the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, supported by the Ministry of Economic Planning, for external assistance. A joint consulting mission of the United Nations and UNESCO examined the request in October 1974 and recommended UNDP assistance to strengthen the then Tarkwa School of Mines.

4. At about the same time a committee was appointed by the Ministry of Economic Planning in 1975 to examine and formulate training proposals for the mining and mineral industries of Ghana and among its recommendations were: (a) establishment of an Institute of Mining and Mineral Engineering under the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, which would embrace the Department of Mining and Mineral Engineering at the University and the Tarkwa School of Mines; (b) redesignation of the Department of Mining and Mineral Engineering of the University as the School of Mines, Kumasi, and the Tarkwa School of Mines as the School of Mines, Tarkwa; (c) concentration by the School of Mines, Tarkwa, on training middle-level personnel and participation in the running of degree courses; and (d) concentration by the School of Mines, Kumasi, on the training at degree level in metallurgy and mineral processing, as well as on parts of the mining and geological engineering degree courses.

5. Preparatory assistance for the project[1/] was approved in 1977, and it was agreed to assign initially two international staff to the School of Mines, Tarkwa, for one year and six months to strengthen the teaching at the School and to advise the School authorities on academic matters affecting the future of mining education in Ghana. Assistance has now been approved for full-scale project operations.

II. Objectives and activities

6. The long-term development objective to which the project is related, is to increase the efficiency, output and profitability of mining operations in Ghana, by providing the industry with an adequate number of technically trained mining engineers and mining engineering technicians. The immediate objectives are to: (a) improve existing courses in mining and allied subjects at the School of Mines, Tarkwa; (b) establish a first degree course in mining engineering; (c) train counterpart personnel and provide schemes for the training of mining laboratory technicians; and (d) provide engineering laboratory facilities at Tarkwa both for educational purposes and to assist the technical staff employed in the mining industry of Ghana.

III. Inputs

7. Under the assistance now approved UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of mining engineering experts, training and equipment.

8. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved, the Government of Ghana will provide counterpart staff, physical facilities and administrative support.

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1/ DP/PROJECTS/1621.

IV. Financial data

9. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Personnel	174 500	364 300	538 800
Training	-	58 000	58 000
Equipment	20 000	409 000	429 000
Miscellaneous	2 000	6 000	8 000
	196 500	837 300	1 033 800

10. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $2 105 300 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2782
(GHA/78/006)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

Technical Services Support for the Ministry of Economic Planning (GHA/78/006)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	March 1979
Starting date of project activities:	March 1979
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Economic Planning
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$390 700
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Ghana Central Bureau of Statistics, which forms part of the Ministry of Economic Planning, is engaged in the collection and processing of economic statistics required for planning purposes and for studying economic conditions in the country. The Bureau has offices in the capitals of each of the nine Regions of the country and also maintains a network of sub-offices situated in most of the principal centres of each Region.

2. At present the Bureau has just adequate middle-level personnel to carry out its day-to-day functions, but at higher levels there is a very acute shortage of qualified and experienced statisticians. Substantial assistance has been rendered by UNDP in the past in the form of technical personnel for organising work in a few sections of the Bureau and for training counterpart personnel, but many of the trained senior officers have now left the Bureau to take up substantially higher or better remunerated positions

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elsewhere. Thus, while the trained statisticians have often become an asset to the country or to the international community, they are not available to the Bureau to perform the specific items of work in which they have experience and expertise. As a result, an overwhelming proportion of the approved positions of statisticians in the Bureau now remains unfilled. In turn, a major part of the technical work of the Bureau has fallen into arrears; moreover a number of complicated technical issues remain unattended for a considerable period of time.

3. The Bureau has therefore to rely again on technical assistance from the United Nations to improve the efficiency of some of its sections and to impart on-the-job training to new graduate statisticians now being recruited.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The objective of the project is to increase the efficiency of the Ministry of Economic Planning. To this end the national and international staff working together will: (a) collect and process statistics on various sub-sectors of the economy; (b) re-organize the work relating to external trade statistics in the Central Bureau of Statistics; (c) assist the National Accounts Section of the Bureau in solving various outstanding problems and compile national accounts for 1975 and subsequent years; (d) prepare working manuals for certain sections in the Central Bureau fo Statistics, where senior qualified statisticians are not available for day-to-day supervision; and (e) organize and conduct in-service training programmes (in addition to on-the-job training) for technical officers in the Central Bureau of Statistics with a view to increasing internal efficiency.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for the services of an economic statistician and a foreign trade statistician, fellowships in national accounting and general economic statistics and vehicles and office equipment.

6. The Government will provide qualified professional and supporting staff, office space, supplies and equipment directly to the project.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	312 200
Training	42 000
Equipment	30 000
Miscellaneous	6 500
	390 700

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $138 600 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2783
(GHA/72/014)
14 March 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

Project title and number:	Development of Sheep and Goat Production (GHA/72/014)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Agriculture
Date of approval:	March 1978
Estimated starting date for project operations:	October 1975 (Under Preparatory Assistance)
Duration:	Three years and nine months
Estimated value of the Government inputs expressed in US dollars:	$873 000 (In kind)
Estimated total UNDP contribution:	$443,200 1/
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Ghana has a grassland area of 58,000 square miles which is suitable for raising both small and large ruminants. Except for a dry period of about 4 months, grazing is available all year round. Sheep and goats are found in all the ecological zones from the sea coast in the south to the northern border.

2. In 1972 a joint Government/FAO Team undertook a study of Ghana's livestock industry - which for some time had put emphasis on poultry and pig production - with a view to assessing the prospects of developing the production of small ruminants within the broader "livestock" context. The mission's findings were that Ghanaian sheep and goat production, which is based on small-scale subsistence rearing with a very low take-off rate, is capable of rapid development through the introduction of natural pastures coupled with corresponding improvements in husbandry, disease control, provision of stock water, management of pastures and marketing.

1/ Approved up to March 1978 (See paragraph 6).

/...

II. The project

3. The long-term objective of the project is to increase the production of sheep and goats in Ghana with a view to satisfying the growing demand for mutton and goat meat, reduce reliance on imports and eventually achieve self-sufficiency in sheep and goat production.

4. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) assist the Animal Husbandry Department to establish sheep and goat-breeding and multiplication ranches; (b) assist in the development of a pilot sheep production unit on an oil palm or another tree crop plantation; (c) promote development of communal village sheep and goat flock management and grazing systems ; (d) investigate the potential for follow-up investment in the small ruminant production industry; and (e) train sheep and goat production specialists, farm managers, extension officers, ranch managers, etc.

5. UNDP will provide the services of one expert (sheep and goats husbandry officer), consultants, individual fellowships and equipment.

6. The expenditure components of the UNDP contributions are as follows:

	Previously approved $	Present approval $	Total approved $
Personnel	208 800	(36 900)	171 900
Training	17 300	19 600	36 900
Equipment	211 800	3 000	214 800
Miscellaneous	14 600	5 000	19 600
	452 500	(9 300)	443 200

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2784
(GHA/74/026)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

Project title and number:	Civil Aviation (Supplementary Assistance) (GHA/74/026)
Executing Agency:	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Department of Civil Aviation
Date of approval:	February 1978
Starting date for project operations:	1/
Duration:	2/
Estimated value of the Government additional input expressed in US dollars:	$85 000 (In kind)
Estimated additional UNDP contribution:	$235 700
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Most of the courses designed for upgrading the technical and managerial competence of the professional staff of the Department of Civil Aviation, are undertaken abroad. As a member of ICAO, and in order to meet international standards, Ghana needs more qualified personnel to plan and enforce regulations and procedures governing civil aviation. More professional staff are also needed to ensure a safe, orderly and expeditious flow of air traffic.

1/ Project operations began in August 1974 as small-scale assistance.

2/ The duration of the project, originally 2 years and 7 months, has now been extended to 5 years and 9 months.

/...

II. The project

2. The long-range objectives of the project are to offer training facilities to personnel in various facets of aviation, e.g. operations, air-traffic control, air-transport economics, pilot examination, personnel licensing, technical examinations, etc. and to train engineers in airworthiness, accident investigation, telecommunications, airfield lighting and electrical systems, heavy mechanical appliances and fire fighting.

3. The immediate objective of the project is to train selected serving staff to qualify as air transport economists to resolve technical and administrative problems being created by non-availability of professional staff.

4. UNDP will provide one expert in the field of aerodrome electrical engineering, a limited amount of equipment and nine individual fellowships.

5. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval		Total approved	
	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Experts	-	36	203 800	36	203 800
Training	81 500		19 100		100 600
Equipment	-		7 000		7 000
Miscellaneous	800		5 800		6 600
	82 300		235 700		318 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2785
(LIR/73/002)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA

Social Security General Administration (Supplementary Assistance) (LIR/73/002)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	May 1979
Starting date of project activities:	March 1974 (including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	March 1982
To be executed by:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Government implementing agency:	National Social Security and Welfare Corporation
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$252 600
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicated Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In 1970 the Government of Liberia carried out a preliminary investigation of the feasibility of instituting an old age social security scheme in the country. At that time there was no social security protection except for workmen's compensation and certain other provisions of the Labour Code. The lack of such protection for Government employees, to whom the Labour Code does not apply, was especially striking.

2. Acting on the recommendation of an ILO consultant an autonomous social security bureau was established in 1972 and small-scale technical assistance was requested from UNDP. Project activities began with the arrival of a social security administrative adviser in March 1974. Since then the social security scheme has been expanded from "modest measures of social security protection for employees of larger employers - those

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having 50 employees or more as well as for government officials and public servants" to "employees of employers of 25 or more workers in respect of Pension Scheme and 5 or more workers in respect of the Employment Injury Insurance Scheme". A review of the UNDP project in November 1978 recommended extension of assistance until 1982.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The project will continue to assist in: (a) planning to ensure co-ordination of the work of the various divisions of the social security organization; (b) preparation of technical procedures; (c) training of officers and staff; (d) training of representatives of employers and employees; (e) amending the regulations of the scheme; (f) preparing publicity material; (g) establishing local offices; and (h) setting up inspection procedures.

III. Inputs

4. Under the assistance now approved UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of the social security adviser for an additional three years and a statistical data control adviser and an actuarial adviser for six months each.

5. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved, the Government of Liberia will continue to make available office accommodation as well as national counterpart personnel.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved $	Present approval $	Total approved $
Personnel	293 400	240 700	534 100
Training	7 500	4 500	12 000
Equipment	8 800	-	8 800
Miscellaneous	10 900	7 400	18 300
	320 600	252 600	573 200

6. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $3,500,000 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2786
(MLW/77/007)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

Curriculum Development and Teacher Training
(MLW/77/007)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	July 1979
Starting date of project activities :	February 1979
Planned completion date :	May 1983
To be executed by :	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Government implementing agency :	Ministry of Education
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	$ 2 796 400
Source of UNDP financing :	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. When Malawi became independent in 1964, it did not have a uniform, well-defined educational system. The few primary schools then in existence had been built and were run by church missions, with little or no government support. The task of the Government following independence was therefore to expand opportunities for primary education with the result that over the decade and a half since, the pace of educational development has increased considerably.

2. While the structure of the education system is considered to be generally satisfactory, the supply of teachers and the quality of education particularly at the primary-school level - are deemed inadequate. The teacher-pupil ratio stood at 1-70 in 1977 and the intake of primary teacher colleges has fallen. Recruitment and retention of certified teachers remain a matter of great concern even though a July 1977 decision to incorporate all teachers under the country's Civil Service Regulations with consequent salary and other benefits, was expected to have helped ease the shortage.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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3. In an effort to deal squarely with the problem, the Malawi Ministry of Education has decided not only to expand, but also to alter the location and source of primary teacher education. New teacher training colleges have been planned for establishment in various parts of the country with an expected combined output of 1,800 teachers per year at full capacity. At the same time, in-service training programmes have been instituted with the purpose of upgrading under-qualified teachers. Curriculum development will constitute an integral part of institutional and in-service programmes with a view to ensuring that education relates as closely as possible to the realities of everyday life of Malawi. The Government of the Republic of Malawi has requested UNDP assistance in carrying out its programme of expanding and upgrading primary school-teacher education. A preparatory assistance phase was approved in June 1978 for a total UNDP contribution of $91,400.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objective of the project is to strengthen primary-teacher education and curriculum development. In the course of its duration, it is expected to contribute to: (a) a substantial academic and professional upgrading of teachers and other national officers concerned with primary-school education, through pre-and in-service training; (b) increases in the numbers not only of teachers, but also, of other personnel including librarians, graphic artists, audiovisual technicians, etc.; (c) development, with the involvement of the personnel concerned, of new curricula and related school materials with a view to making the education process more meaningful to Malawian society; and (d) gradual orientation of teachers and trainees towards self-instruction and self-appraisal through the systematic design and use of basic instructional units for both pre-service and in-service teacher education programmes.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for the services of the experts, seven associate experts and twelve man-months of consultancy services in the field of educational administration. The training component will make provision for 108 fellowship man-months for a total of 36 counter-part personnel; study visits of an average duration of three months each for about 20 Malawian teachers/trainees; and group training for the purpose of upgrading teachers in service throughout the country, but not including project counter-part personnel. Provision has also been made for equipment and supplies, and for miscellaneous project costs.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Personnel	88 400	2 230 600	2 299 000
Subcontract	-	41 300	41 300
Training	-	253 000	253 000
Equipment	-	233 000	233 000
Miscellaneous	3 000	38 500	41 500
	91 400	2 796 400	2 887 800

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $8,009,600 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS
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(MLW/TI/007)
20 June 1980
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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

Curriculum Development and Teacher Training
(MLW/TI/007)

Report of the Administrator*

Corrigendum

The main heading of the report DP/PROJECTS/2786 should read as given above.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2787
(NIR/77/007)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Project title and number:	Development of Quantity Surveying Courses (Bendel) (NIR/77/007)
Executing Agency:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cutlural Organization (UNESCO)
Government co-operating agency:	Auchi Polytechnic (Bendel State)
Date of approval:	February 1978
Starting date for project operations:	February 1978
Duration:	Three years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$461 100 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$209 100
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Quantity surveyors are in extremely short supply in Nigeria and existing training institutions cannot be expanded to meet the demand without greater numbers of qualified teaching staff.

2. The existing Quantity Surveying Course at Auchi Polytechnic consists of quantity surveying subjects taught by one full-time lecturer, a 1976 Quantity Survey graduate from Ahmadu Bella University, and one part-time lecturer provided by a firm of quantity surveyors in Benin City. Other subjects in the course are taught by lecturers borrowed from other departments of the institution. Assignment of three full-time, experienced quantity-surveying teachers for three years is required to establish the course on a firm foundation.

II. The project

3. The immediate objective of the project is the improvement of the Ordinary National Diploma course in quantity surveying at Auchi Polytechnic and the establishment of a Higher National Diploma course. This will entail the preparation of course materials relevant to the Nigerian situation; the introduction and revision of courses; the

expansion of the staff development programme, and the introduction of practical student attachment training in co-operation with employers of quantity surveyors in government and the construction industry.

4. UNDP will provide a quantity survey expert and individual fellowships. The Government will provide counterpart staff, accommodation and administrative and support staff and services.

5. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Experts	36	188 600
Training		14 900
Equipment		2 000
Miscellaneous		3 600
		209 100

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2788
(NIR/68/021)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Project title and number:	Agricultural Economic Planning Western State (Supplementary Assistance) (NIR/68/021)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources of Oyo, Ondo and Ogun States
Date of approval:	February 1978
Estimated starting date for project operations:	1/
Duration:	2/
Estimated value of the Government's additional input expressed in US dollars:	$1 200 000 (In cash: $70 000) (In kind: $1 130 000)
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	$280 800
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Joint UNDP/United States Agency for International Development assistance for the establishment of an Agricultural Planning Division in the former Western State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources began in 1968. The services of six experts were provided, three by each agency, and the Division was established with activities grouped into the four areas of project analysis, farm management, marketing and statistics. By the end of 1971 the Nigerian staff had increased from five to ten on duty and six were overseas for further training. During this phase of the project a major activity was the appraisal of project proposals and the building up of a more systematic information base through field surveys.

1/ Project operations started in May 1968 under small-scale assistance.

2/ The project duration, previously nine years and eight months, is now extended by one year.

2. In 1972 the project entered a second phase with two UNDP/FAO experts assisting in strengthening the Planning Division in the major fields of project analysis and statistics. The institution building aspect of the project was quite successful and by mid-1975 the Western State was equipped with a strong Agricultural Planning Division. During the last part of this phase of the project, programme performance budgeting was introduced.

3. In 1975, another extension of the project and revised workplan were approved providing for the extensions of the team leader and the agricultural statistician by 30 and 24 months respectively adding the post of management accountant for 24 months and 40 man-months of fellowships.

4. In 1976, the Western State was divided into the three separate States of Oyo, Ogun and Ondo. The partition of the former Western State offset to a considerable degree much of the progress already attained under this project since the counterpart staff were dispersed amongst the new States.

5. The Government became concerned about this situation and the tripartite review meeting held in 1977 strongly recommended extension of the project for one additional year.

II. The project

6. The development objective of the project has been to ensure effective and efficient implementation of state development plans in order to increase the quantity and quality of outputs from the agricultural sector of the economy. The immediate objectives have been to:establish sound criteria for allocating limited budgetary resources; decentralize the processes of budgeting and budget implementation; establish systems for budget monitoring; evolve performance indicators for efficiency auditing of agricultural development projects; establish systems of data collection, processing, storage and revision of state development plans; and develop policies for pricing and marketing of farm produce and farm inputs to provide economic incentives to farmers.

7. The objectives of the supplementary assistance are to: (a) strengthen the implementation of the project's immediate objectives in the three States (Oyo, Ogun, and Ondo) into which the former Western State has been divided; and (b) expand the scope of project's activities to cover personal management as it relates to the installation of the programme and performance budgeting system as a tool for implementing development plans.

8. UNDP is providing experts, fellowships and equipment. The Government is providing counterpart staff, accommodation, equipment and support services.

9. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approved	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Experts and support personnel	246.1	687 000	29.0	183 700	275.1	870 700
Training		78 600		80 100		158 700
Equipment		700		8 000		8 700
Miscellaneous		5 600		9 000		14 600
		771 900		280 800		1 052 700

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2789
(NIR/75/042)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Project title and number:	Range Manager (OPAS), Jos, Plateau State (NIR/75/042)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Agriculture, Plateau State
Date of approval:	March 1978
Starting date for project operations:	June 1977 (Under Preparatory Assistance)
Duration:	Three years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$601 800 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$177 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Livestock production represents a major national investment with important, economic, nutritional and social implications for the country. Supply is not equal to demand, however, and Nigeria depends partly on importation of meat and live animals. The Government is therefore taking measures to expand domestic production of beef.

2. Plateau State is most suitable for the establishment of cattle ranches because of the savannah terrain, the high altitude, the good climate, the presence of traditional cattle raisers and access to the Federal Department of Veterinary research centre near Jos. The Jos Cattle Ranch is the largest of three ranches to be established by the State Government. Since the State lacks the operational experience necessary to manage the ranch and range according to modern methods, UNDP has been requested to provide an operational ranch manager for three years while local staff are being trained.

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II. The project

3. The development objectives of the project are to increase and improve national livestock production and meet the increasing demand for beef. The immediate objectives are to: (a) manage the Jos Cattle Ranch for a three-year period; (b) train Plateau State staff to take over the management of the ranch; (c) establish an optimum herd in terms of both numbers and quality; (d) provide the Plateau State Ministry of Agriculture with data and feasibility studies on the technical, economic and financial aspects of establishing the Jos Cattle Ranch as a viable undertaking; (e) provide expertise and advice to the chief veterinary officer, Plateau State, and to the cattle ranches at Wase and Nasarawa; and (f) improve the supply of quality beef for the market.

4. UNDP will provide an operational ranch manager and training. The Government will establish a post for the expert and will provide counterpart staff, accommodation, equipment, animals and administrative support.

5. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Experts	36	152 200
Training		25 100
		177 300

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2790
(NIR/75/013)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Project title and number:	Strengthening the Home Economics Communications Centre for Rural Development in Nigeria (NIR/75/013)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Home Economics Division)
Date of approval:	April 1978
Starting date for project operations:	April 1978
Duration:	Two years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$307 500 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$341 500
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The groundwork for the project was laid by an FAO/Norwegian Development Agency project, Home Economics Planning for Rural Development in Nigeria,(TF/NIR.18 - NOR), which began in October 1973 and terminated in June 1977. Under this earlier project a Home Economics Unit was established within the Federal Department of Agriculture to strengthen and co-ordinate extension work being done at the state level by the various ministries. The two main elements of this project were home economics development planning and home economics curriculum development. An evaluation of the FAO/NORAD project recommended the establishment of a home economics communications centre. The need for the centre has been supported by requests from Ministry and training institution officials.

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II. The project

2. The objective of the project is to strengthen the existing home economics extension programmes of the states thus increasing the contribution of rural women to the national development objectives of modernizing agriculture, increasing food production and improving living standards in rural areas. Specifically, the project will collect existing audio-visual aids and equipment and develop, in collaboration with State Home Economists,audio-visual presentations to suit special or restricted audiences; establish a Home Economics Communications Centre in the Home Economics Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture which will serve as a loaning centre for state home economics programmes; and enhance the capability of the Home Economics Division by on-the-job training and specialized overseas courses.

3. UNDP will provide a home economics communications adviser, consultants, fellowships and equipment. The Government will provide counterpart staff, accommodation, equipment, and administrative support.

4. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Experts	28	123 100
Training		187 400
Equipment		16 000
Miscellaneous		15 000
		341 500

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2791
(NIR/68/015)
1 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Project title and number:	Establishment of Federal Dairy Engineering and Processing Advisory Services (Supplementary Assistance) (NIR/68/015)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Date of approval:	May 1978
Estimated starting date for project operations:	1/
Duration:	2/
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$222 600 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	$414 200
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Federal Government provides technical and material assistance to the milk production and processing programmes of the States, in line with its policy of building up the livestock and animal products industries. Existing local potential for milk production is considerably under-utilized and will increase with tsetse clearance, establishment of grazing reserves, and improved animal health. At the same time it is forecasted that the demand for local dairy products will increase steadily with the growth of incomes, increases in world prices, increased awareness of the nutritional value of milk products, and possibly with changes in the Customs tariff schedule to raise the duties on dairy imports, abolish duties on dairy machinery, and remove excise taxes from local dairy products. Eventually the commercial economics of the state-owned dairies might attract private enterprise into the field.

1/ Project operations began in June 1967 under the Expanded Programme of Technical assistance.

2/ The project duration, originally one year, has been extended several times. Field operations are now scheduled to terminate in June 1979 and fellowships in 1982.

2. The Nigerian Livestock and Meat Authority (NLMA) is charged with the function of assisting the States in their livestock and animal products programmes. The Dairy Section in NLMA offers advice and assistance on milk production and processing. UNDP has assisted in the development of this Section since 1967. The project has been extended to assist in developing the Dairy Section with special attention to training.

II. The project

3. The development objective of the project, which remains unchanged, is to improve domestic food production and in particular protein food by expanding and improving the supply of milk produced and processed for human consumption in Nigeria resulting in better nutrition for more consumers and improved income for the producers. The immediate objective is to develop the Dairy Section within NLMA, consisting of a dairy engineering group and a dairy processing group, which will be capable of offering adequate assistance and advice to the States in various aspects of dairy operation and management.

4. UNDP is providing for the services of a dairy extension expert, and fellowships. The Government is providing counterpart staff, accommodation, equipment and support services.

5. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approved	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Experts	54	123 100	59	239 700	113	362 800
Training		-		172 800		172 800
Equipment		-		400		400
Miscellaneous		200		1 300		1 500
		123 300		414 200		537 500

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DP/PROJECTS/2792
(NIR/76/009)
1 February 1980

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Project title and number:	Establishment of Documentation and Information Unit (OPAS) (NIR/76/009)
Executing Agency:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Government co-operating agency:	National Science and Technology Development Agency
Date of approval:	June 1978
Starting date for project operations:	October 1978
Duration:	Three years
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$291 500 (In kind
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$155 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Secretariat of the Nigerian National Science and Technology Development Agency has carried out a number of surveys on the country's scientific and technological potential. However, at present the country lacks the expertise needed for the documentation and storage of the data procured and other scientific and technical information is limited. There is a need therefore for the services of a UNDP/UNESCO operational expert (OPAS) to assist in establishing a documentation and information unit. The primary function of the unit will be to develop systematic documentation facilities for the storage, retrieval and dissemination of scientific and technical information. The users of this information will include Government departments responsible for national development, research institutes, universities and individual research scientists. A statistics section will establish and maintain a current inventory of national scientific and technological potential in terms of manpower, expenditures, national facilities and equipment, scientific and technical information, on-going programmes and research projects and results obtained. No other technical assistance is being received in this field.

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II. The project

3. The development objective of the project is to provide support for the development of science and technology in Nigeria through documentation and dissemination of the scientific information necessary to ensure the implementation of science and technology plans and the speedy utilization of the results of scientific research in national economic and social development. The immediate objectives are to: establish a documentation and information unit; develop systematic documentation facilities for stroage, retrieval and dissemination of scientific and technical information; and publish scientific and technological information which will facilitate speedy utilization of research results among various users within the country.

4. UNDP will provide an operational expert. The Government will establish a post for the expert and provide counterpart staff, accommodation, and support services.

5. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Experts	36	154 000
Miscellaneous		1 300
		155 300

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2793
(NIR/77/004)
1 February 1980

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APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Project title and number:	Course Development for Telecommunications (NIR/77/004)
Executing Agency:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Government co-operating agency:	Training Division, Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications
Date of approval:	June 1978
Estimated starting date for project operations:	July 1978
Duration:	Two years
Estimated value of the Government inputs expressed in US dollars:	$1 497 900 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP contribution:	$1 540 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Government recognizes the inadequacy of telecommunications facilities in Nigeria where the telephone density is 1.5 per 1000 of the population which is much lower than the estimated 1 telephone per 100 population in other developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

2. To install, maintain and operate an efficient telecommunication network, a well-trained staff of technicians, supervisors and engineers are required which is one of the scarcest resources in the Department of Posts and Telecommunications.

3. Substantial quantities of new equipment are being introduced into the country and training courses have to be developed for them. The systematic Course Development Procedures will make it possible for the introduction and implementation of task oriented and learner centred courses.

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II. The project

4. The development objectives of the project are to: (a) expand and modernize telecommunications facilities and ensure that existing installations function effeiciently; (b) minimize the waiting period for telephone installation to about a week, and (c) make it possible for a subscriber to make a trunk call to any part of Nigeria within 30 seconds.

5. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) develop modular courses for the various equipment courses using the Systematic Course Development Procedure through the organization of a Course Development Section in the Headquarters Training Organization; (b) develop and implement a sandwiched scheme of training for equipment courses with alternating periods of institutional and supervised field training; (c) develop a printing unit; (d) study and redevelop technician courses using modules of employable skills; and (e) establish a maintenance unit at Oshodi for laboratory equipment maintenance and calibration and develop instructor training and pedagogy.

6. UNDP will provide the services of 8 experts, subject matter consultants, training fellowships, equipment and support personnel. The Government will provide counterpart staff, accommodation and support services.

7. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	m/m	$
Experts and administrative support personnel	294	1 364 000
Training		31 000
Equipment		125 000
Miscellaneous		20 000
		1 540 000

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